Floyd and subsequently in this city. Its appearance was the commencement

having won the contest, ceased publi-

VEDETTE AND TELEGRAPH.

object of The Telegraph was to print the news, its controversy with the Vedette being secondary, thus revers-ing the spirit of the Mountaineer, Natur-

ally with such a purpose, and edited by notable men, it grew rapidly in pros-perity and The Vedette was compelled

to rustle to hold its own. This it did in 1864, when it became a daily paper,

THE MAGAZINE ERA.

In October, 1864, came The Peep

O'Day, a high class magazine, edited by E. L. T. Harrison and Edward Tull-

idge, both now deceased. It soon suspended its place being taken by the Utah Magazine, which came out with W. S. Godbe and E. L. T. Harrison in

A NOTABLE YEAR.

Mormon Tribune, with Harrison and

Tullidge as editors. Out of it was evolved the Salt Lake Tribune of today, Oscar G. Sawyer of the New York Herald staff, being brought over here toedit it. The staff was added to in Har-

rison's time by G.W. Crouch, E.W. Tullidge and a Mr. Slocum. After a few years, A. N. Hamilton, George F. Pres-

cott and Fred Lockley, all eastern men of experience, succeeded to the control

of the Tribune and so continued until September, 1883, when P. H. Lannan

and C. C. Goodwin bought out Hamilton and Prescott, Colonel Hollister,

who owned a third interest, declining

to sell. The management has re-

THE HERALD.

The Herald was established on June

This was transformed in 1870 to The

first published here, making an-

Utah.

cation

other epoch.

charge.

Valley Tan was called an "op

15, 1850, the first number of serot News was issued. The though whether the editorial fork upon it was also done there is unknown, stood until recently the present catablishment. It had been used previously, in 1849, as a mint, and the first twenty dollar pieces ever coined, were turned out there. It was a low, adobe, ope-story structure, and a few months since, as it gave signs of being insecure, it was demolished.

THE PIONEER PRINTING PLANT. The setting up of a printing plant, and the issuance of a newspaper in the eart of a wild and desolate country a thousand miles from the nearest outfitting point, was a scheme worthy in all ways the active mind of President Brigham Young. When the wagons of the ploneers were loaded with their suppiles at Winter Quarters, (now Council Bluffs) one of the consignments most Bluffs) one of the consignments most carefully selected and packed for the long journey by ox-team, was a Ramage hand printing press, which had been purchased by W. W. Phelps in Philadelphia in the winter of 1846-7. This with a supply of type, was brought to Utah, and upon it the first newspaper issued in the great intermediate. paper issued in the great intermountain region was printed. The old press still remains in the possession of the "News" with other relies of Ploneer days.

THE PIONEER PRINTERS.

As may be surmised, the number of printers, or men who had had any onnection with newspaper work, was Finally four were found, and to them President Young entrusted the task of bringing forth the pioneer journal. Willard Richards was named as the editor. Horace K. Whitney, who had set type in Nauvoo, was the printer; Brigham H. Young was pressman, and Thomas Bullock acted as proofreader. None of these men are now alive, but all remained connected with the paper for some time, Dr. Richards still being editor at the time of his death, in 1854. Some time after the first number was issued, President David H. Cannon, now of St. George, became an employe and was the first "devil" on the paper. As far as can now be ascertained the name of the "Deseret News" was bestowed by President Young, "Deseret" being the name chosen for the State which it was hoped would soon be created; it is a word taken from the Book of Mormon signifying "honey bee."

To name all who were connected with the "News" during its infancy would be to use more space than can now be allowed, but some of those most intimately associated with the paper should not be omitted. Joseph Bull, known as the "father of the composing room," entered the employ of the "News" in 1852, and remains with the institution up to this day. Before him Arieh C. Brower became foreman. Those assist-McKnight and George Hales. Mr. Hales still gurvives and often relates how he used to sell the "News" on the streets at 25 cents a copy. Richard Matthews, one of the "New's" early day pressmen. is also still living. President Angus M. Cannon also passed a great part of his time in the service of the "News," though not one of the original force. About the same time the "News" established a bindery, Alfred Smith (who lived for years in the Fourteenth ward) having charge of the art Elizabeth Prohaving charge of it, and Elizabeth Fox, mother of Apostle Cowley, being his assistant. Among the other articles brought to Utah by the Pioneers were matrices for the manufacture of type, and the first types were turned out in



tie

J. M. SJODAHL Assistant Editor.



years age yesterday, or on 1854 by J. H. Rumel; at the same time the manufacture of paper was begun on the Temple block, and the files of the hearret News was issued. The "News" in 1854 show the very crude ing is which the paper was material on which the paper had to be printed in those days. The manufac-ture of paper was followed for years by the "News," and the men connected now unknown, stood until recently with it, and large sums of money were within the stone wall, immediately east expended in cetablishing the plant which was first placed in the old Sugar honse, but a much larger plant was put in a new mill at the mouth of Big Cot-tonwood canyon, but that was wiped out by fire a few years ago.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

'Number one, volume one," was a lit-

the eight-page paper, of three columns to the page. A fac simile of the issue is presented to our readers with this aber, and we do not doubt that it will form interesting reading to them.
It will be seen that it was made up almost entirely of reading matter, the advertisers being just two in number, Wm. McBride, a blacksmith, and A. Nelbaur, surgeon dentist, who describes his location as being "3rd street east and 2nd south of the Council house." t was long before advertisers made any serious encroachments upon the ditor's space, though the third and ourth numbers contain the mercantile innouncements of Elijah Thomas, who had a store in the Fifteenth ward, and of Holladay and Warner, who advertised that they had just received a new stock from the States, and that they would open it for inspection and sale on Wednesday the 3rd inst., in the highteenth ward." The first volume, one rapidly yellowing with age, with all the others from 1850 to 1900, are carefully bound and preserved among the valuable archives of the "News." In the first issue is found a prospectus, headed with the motto, "Truth and Libwhich has ever since remained at the head of the paper; the proceedings in the United States Senate, nearly three months prior, are given in a paragraph, Messrs. Seward, Hale and Chase being the chief speakers. President Zachary Taylor's message to Congress, dated January 22, is reproduced in full from the New York Tribune; a brief notice of the death of Oliver Cowdery at Richmond, Ray county, Mo., on March in "the Bowery," and the editor prints a list of those who have arrived and departed in Salt Lake bound for the alifornia gold fields, and who thought fully left behind a subscription order for the Deseret News.

THE EARLY EDITORS.

1854. He was a man of custivated literary tastes and unusual rennement and A few words of retrospect relative to sition of eartor of the "News," may or be uninteresting to its present readers. Williard Michards was the first rom the date of the hist issue, June ioth, 1800, until his death, March 11th, abinity, orson spencer occasionany tent min and as cultur, FIE was succeeded by Ameri Carrington, one of the lew cauers, at that time, and he retained ne position until 1809, when Judge amas smith became the curtor, suage Americ Carrington resumed it, assisted my 1. B. m. Stennouse. in loof George 4. Cannon succeeded Albert Carrington as editor. Up to 1860 the paper has appeared as a weekly, but in that year the semi-weekly edition was begun. on November 2181, 1865, something more than a year after George Q. Cannon became editor, the first number of the Jeseret Evening News was issued, and rom that date the paper was continued n three editions, daily, semi-weekly and weekly, until December, 1898, when

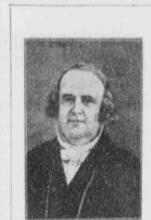
he weekly was discontinued. in 1874 David O. Calder became manger of both the editorial and business epartments of the paper, and he continued in control until 1877, when George Q. Cannon and Brigham Young Jr. took marge for a short time, and then naries W. Penrose became editor-inhiet, acting till 1884, when, owing to the anti-"Mormon" crusade, he left the city and was absent for some time. During the periods of his absence, John Nicholson was acting editor-in-

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Penrose re-sumed the active labors of editor-inhief, and continued them until October 1st, 1892, when the "News" estab-ishment passed under the control of a new management, under a lease, and ohn Q. Cannon became editor-in-chief, which position he occupied until July, 1898, when he took command of Utah's roop of Rough Riders and departed from the State with his men. J. M. sjodahl acted as editor in the interim tween that and the time the paper everted to the Church and the working orce was reorganized by President now. This event took place on January 1, 1899; since that time Chas. W. Penrose has occupied the editorial

The men who have occupied the posion of business manager since, Angus Cannon, Elias Smith and David O. ilder, have been T. E. Taylor, Geo. C. Evans and Horace G. Whitney; Joseph Caln was for a time associated with Elias Smith; Albert Carrington and eorge Q. Cannon also acted as busi-ess managers while they were editand Brigham Young was once assolated with Geo. Q. Cannon in the business management. Wm, Shires and Geo. R. Reed assisted Albert Carrington and the late Wm. H. Perkes acted as assistant to George Q. Cannon for a considerable period. Mr. Whitney is the present incumbent, having been appointed by President Snow

EARLY STRUGGLES.

Only those who lived in the early fiftain the supplies necessary to print a newspaper can imagine the vicissitudes with which the "News" had to contend in the early years of its life. Paper was the most difficult thing to obtain, and once, at least, from August to Novem- | years later it was again removed, this placed in the building. It will be the



WILLARD RICHARDS. Editor.



THOMAS BULLOCK. Proofreader.



HORACE K. WHITNEY. Printer.

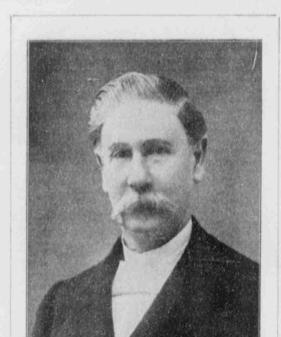


BRIGHAM H. YOUNG, Pressman.

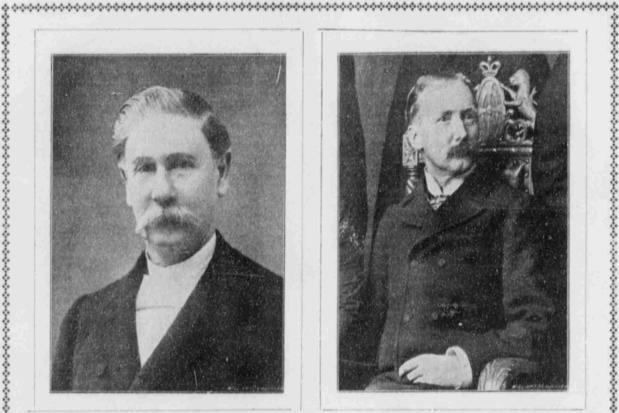
The Four Men Selected by President Brigham Young to Turn Out the First Issue of the "News," June 15, 1850.

ber, 1852, the publication had to be suspended till a delayed shipment had ar-rived. It was brought either from Win-ter Quarters, or from San Francisco, by mule or ox team. When the Johnston army invaded the Territory in 1858, the

time, to the second floor of the Councillargest and most completely equipped House. After the return from the newspaper building between Chicago "move" south, the plant was installed and the coast, and being fire proof and again in the Council House, where itof modern construction throughout, it remained till 1863, when it was removed is expected that it will draw to the building it now occupies. These desirable class of tenants.



CHARLES W. PENROSE, Editor-in-Chief.



HORACE G. WHITNEY, Business Manager.

southern Utah, one part of it being lo-cated in Parowan, the other in Filland the paper being turned out in both places, so as to conceal from the advancing army the real place where the printing establishment was located.

GRADUAL GROWTH.

Since the establishment was created fifty years ago, it has gradually grown and developed to keep pace with the growth in the population of the city and State, until it is today the largest printing, publishing and book binding establishment in this part of the West. As early as 1852 a large press was brought to Salt Lake City, with a quan-tity of type, and added to the "News" plant; and in the same year Almon W.

Babbitt brought to this city a printing

Babbitt brought to this city a printing plant which included a press and a quantity of job and body type, with the intention of establishing a publication. But, immediately upon the arrival of the plant he abandoned his purpose and sold his printing material to the Church, and it was also added to the Deseret News plant. Thus before the close of its second year, the "News" establishment had three presses and a good supply of job and body type.

A hig binding plant was installed and

good supply of job and body type.

A big binding plant was installed and has been added to from time to time. The lightning press now used to run off the various editions of the paper is a Bullock, the new value of which was \$14,000. It is capable of printing and folding 11,000 eight-page papers every hour. A complete stereotyping outfit is part of the newspaper plant of today. The paper is no longer printed from

The paper is no longer printed from type set up by hand. Six Mergenthaler

linotype machines are used, and as they have been found insufficient, a seventh will soon be added. These machines are

among the most wonderful in modern inventions. They cost \$3,000 each, but

one of them sets as much type in a day

as an expert printer can set in four

VARIOUS ABIDING PLACES.

The "News" did not long remain in

the one story adobe structure in which

the one story adobe structure in which it had its birth. The large two-story edifice on the corner adjoining had been erected for a store and in 1852 the paper was moved into the upper portion of that building, where it remained for about eight months. In the spring of 1854 the "New" astablishment was removed

"News" establishment was removed to the building which is now the northern part of the one occupied by the general tithing office. About two

time to time by the addition of other buildings until today the plant is distributed over considerable ground, and under several roofs, rendering its proper care and management a matter of much difficulty.

OUR NEW HOME.

This condition of the "News" plant, and the great age of the buildings, which were a menace to the safety of the employes and the valuable machinery housed within the walls, were among the things to receive the first attention of President Snow when he took the property back from the hands of the lessees. The first year the "News" was again conducted under Church control, showed that with

Staff of the Descret News 1900

Reference established by the second of the s

care the business could be made |

but

only self-sustaining, able, and it was

fact, added to the constantly growing

needs for more and more modern ap-

pliances to enable the paper to keep

up with modern newspaper advancement, that decided President Snow

Council House corner, where it had so

ew edifice. At this writing the foun-

dation walls, and the piers are practi-cally completed. The difficulty in ob-taining brick has retarded the building operations somewhat, but as far as it has proceeded the structure is a model of solidity and beauty of construction. It will be six stories in height, of brick and brown stone. It will be fire proof.

nd brown stone. It will be fire proof, on, steel and cement being largely

ised on the interior construction. The 'News' will occupy about one-half of

e entire building, and the remainder

served for the paper, according to present plans, is as follows: The corner on the lower floor for counting rooms; a store adjoining on the south for a sales room of Church publications; the

ntire basement for its press and stere-typing departments, storage rooms and

poller quarters; the west and north

floors for the bindery, job printing type machine and editorial departments. These plans, of course, may be revised later, but generally they will be adhered to, the design being to rent

the entire frontage on Main street above the ground floor. Two elevators, a front one for tenants, and a back one for employes and freight, will be

erecting a new home for paper. To this end, the historic

had an abiding place in

days, was set apart and was begun upon the

not -

work

profitable,

received from professional men who wish to engage offices; the rooms on the various floors are being arranged to suit the wishes of desirable tenants. who lease them for long terms.

THE "NEWS'S" UPWARD STRIDES.

The gains made by the paper since it reverted to the control of the Church on January 1st, 1899, have been most gratifying. Indeed the record is conceded by newspa-pers everywhere to be without an equal in the annals of western journalism. On January 1, 1899, the circulation of the Semi-Weekly issue of the paper, the country edition, stood at 10,230. It is today 17,600, a gain of nearly 75 per cent and is still advancing. The gain in

the Saturday issue in the same time has been 100 per cent and that in the daily issue 60 per cent. All the other departments of the paper have wit-

nessed the same increase relatively, and while the advance in the cost of ma-

terials, and especially of paper, has cut a considerable figure, it is hoped that this will be but temporary, and that even should it not be, the advancing circulation of the paper will enable

it to offset the increase in the expense

From having four employes on its payroll in 1850, the "News" has in-creased to over 100 in 1900. The full list of the heads of the various departments

Chas. W. Penrose, editor; Horace G. Whitney, business manager; J. M. Sjodahl, assistant editor; Jno. E. Hansen, city editor; J. A. Evans, cashier; S. H.

city editor; J. A. Evans, cashier; S. H. Harrow, foreman of composing room; Jos. S. Tingey, foreman of the job department; George Buckle, foreman of the bindery; W. A. Cowan, head pressman; J. T. Dunbar, city circulator; Ernest Brown, head of mailing department; J. Robbins, foreman of sterotyping department.

CABLE AND TROLLEY CARS

The present century was far advanced

before street cars made their advent,

and the development of cable and elec-

tric systems did not come for many

years. The trolley came in only twelve years ago, and yet since then nearly

20,000 miles of trolley roads have been

equipped, in America, running 60,000 cars.

Salt Lake was one of the first cities in America to adopt the trolley car sys-

of production.

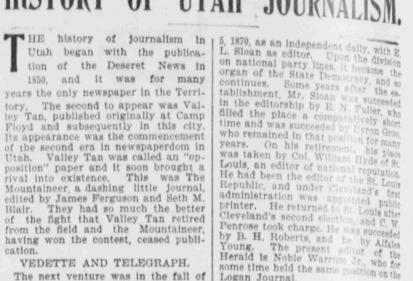
is as follows:

ing department.

MARVELS OF THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

printed upon hand presses, of which the old Ramage that turned out the first copy of this paper was a fairly-well advanced specimen. By reason of great perseverance and much bodily exertion, the pressman of that day could turn out 250 sheets per hour. There being two printed sides to the paper, this means that 125 newspapers could be turned out in an hour, after the type had been industriously and tediously set up by the printers and carefully lifted from the galleys into the forms and made up by the foreman. The perfection which has been attained in the art and processes of printing is something astonishing. The modern newspaper is turned out upon a scale that is of mam moth proportions, and with lightning rapidity when compared with the methods of fifty years ago. Today the news is brought to the office by wire from all around the world, the reporters gather up the local news and the "copy" is "fired" up to the printers with little loss of time. The printer of today is not necessarily a compositor, but he is an "operator" who sits at his linotyps. [line-of-type] machine and manipulate the keyboard almost as upon a type writer. Every time he presses down a key for a letter, the mechanism opens certain matrix box and the matrix or mold drops into its place in the line, and when a sufficient number of words are grouped together to fill a line, the matrixes are carried into the molder and the molten metal is pumped into the matrixes, and a solid "slug" with the characters upon its face is the result. One line follows the other until the article is entirely "set." When it comes to "make-up" time, the fore-man rapidly puts the columns into pages, and the form goes to the stereo-typer. In the stereotyping room, a semi-circular plate is made from the page, and when the requisite number page, and when the requisite number of these have been accumulated, they are put upon the perfecting press and the printing is begun. The papers are printed, pasted and folded a convenient shape and thrown out in piles at a rate of from 15,000 to 35,000 per hour. Some of the machines will next interest in the programment of the progra past into each newspaper an odd sheet, if the printing of one is found necessary, then fold the paper and wrap in a wrapper upon which is the printed postoffice address of the subscriber, all ready to be carried away by Uncle

Sam's mail trains. The difference is this: Fifty years ago it took an hour of extremely hard labor to turn out 125 papers in an hour, while today 35,000 may be turned out and dropped into the mails in a similar length of time, the paper containing anywhere from eight to 36 pages, and filled with illustrations that have been produced during the day, whereas it formerly required weeks to get out a wood-cut if the work upon it was to be of a particular character. The machinery used in the business of printing in these days seems almost to be endowed with human intelligence. dowed with human intelligence,



Logan Journal The next venture was in the fall of 1863, when the Union Vedette made its appearance. It was published at Fort Douglas by Connor's officers, and quickly called into existence The Salt Lake Telegraph, which was conducted by T. B. H. Stenhouse, John Jaques, and Thomas G. Webber. The primary The daily newspapers City, in point of merit, are conceded to be far in advance of the patronage by is possible for them to secure in this field at this time.

CREDITABLE COUNTRY JOURNALS The country papers will compare favorably with similar journals in any section of the country. They are gen. They are gen. erally edited with marked much enterprise is displayed in gather.

ing the news.

VENTURES THAT FAILED. The larger cities of the State have all witnessed the downfall newspaper enterpri publications of all kinds Lake City, have gone to graveyard. Nearly fit n Ogden have proved there is scarcely a the State that has no lustration of the diff lishing a newspaper. every important supports its newspaper. Ogden, Logan and the other cities, all have ournals that are highly creditable to

POPULAR MAGAZINES.

Aside from the newspapers, Utah has a number of high class magazines that deserve special mention. The Juve-nile Instructor, The Mutual Improve-ment Era, the Young Woman's Journal. all published in Salt Lake, are notable examples of their class.

The Woman's Exponent has a histor of its own. It was established in 1872 Eliza R. Snow being the projector of the enterprise. Lulu Green Richards was the original editor, but for many years Mrs. E. B. Wells has filled that position and her name is closely identified with it. The Woman's Exponent was established expressly to be what its name implies, and it has successfully fulfilled its mission

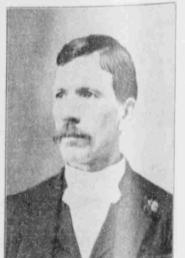
When the "News" was in its first

struggles for existence, it was among the very few daily newspapers in the world, and can claim the distinction of being among the very rare newspapers that have utilized the prin ods of the art of printing a within a continued existence of half i Fifty years ago newspapers were century, in one building.

At the present time there are pub-lished in the United States 21,178 newspapers and periodicals, divided as follows:
Daily, 2,119; tri-weekly, 43; semi-weekly, 410; weekly, 15 078; tri-monthly, 2; bi-weekly, 71; semi-monthly, 250; monthly, 2,863; semi-quarterly, 3; bi-monthly, 57; quarterly, 182.
In Utah there are 76 newspapers and periodicals, published at this time, as periodicals published at this time, as against one in 1850, of which there are 6 daily, 1 tri-weekly 5 semi-weekly, 5 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 8 monthly.



E. G. IVINS Special Service.



JOS. H. PARRY Proofreade



JOHN E. HANSEN



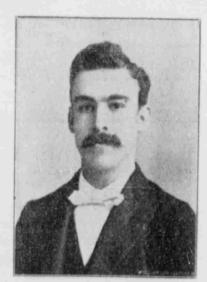
DAVID R. GILL Railroad Reporter.



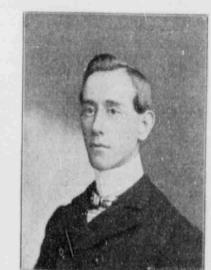
WM. ARMSTRONG Mining Reporter.



JOSEPHINE SPENCER Society and Literary.



JOHN JAMES Court Reporter.



EDWIN C. PENROSE Sports and Police.



EUGENE B. LEWIS General Reporter.